

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.57

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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August 9 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 90

Humidity : 86 " 73

August 9 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86

Humidity : 84 " 86

2939 日九廿六六年卯乙

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

一拜禮 號九月八日港督 SINGLE COPY 1 CENTS  
S\$8-PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### THE FIGHT FOR KOVNO

### GERMAN ATTACKING FORCE CAUGHT BY RUSSIAN HEAVY BATTERIES.

Russia Scornfully Rejects Enemy's Peace Overtures.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE COMPLETELY DISABLED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE KAISER MAKES PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

REFUSED.

August 8, 4.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the *Bourse Gazette* has learned from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made a peace offer to Russia last week, through the King of Denmark. The answer sent by Russia was that there could be no question of peace pourparlers at present.

THE BATTLE ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

ENEMY AGAIN CIRCUMVENTED.

August 8, 7.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the battle on the Carso plateau was still most stubborn yesterday but last night the Italians made considerable progress taking a large number of prisoners.

A communiqué reports that the Austrian artillery fired an incendiary shell on the Monfalcone dockyard causing a great fire and then attempted, by a curtain of shrapnel, to prevent the Italians extinguishing the fire, which, however, was soon controlled.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DISABLED.

August 8, 12.55 p.m.  
A telegram from Athens says that a German submarine, completely disabled, was towed into the Golden Horn by a Turkish destroyer.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

OFFICER'S GALLANT DEED.

August 8, 12.55 p.m.  
Details of the heroic death of a man called Smart are supplied by his comrades. He volunteered as a bomb-thrower at Festubert and advanced coolly, heedless of the shower of shells and shrapnel, which shattered his right hand; he did not falter but kept on throwing with his left hand. An officer asked him to retire as he was wounded but he simply replied: "It is nothing, it does not make any difference to me," and continued to advance and bomb the enemy furiously till he fell dead. His comrades will always feel proud of "Hardy." It is suspected that he was an ex-officer.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

#### TREMENDOUS LOSSES INFILCTED ON THE ENEMY.

The Russian retreat was very slow and very orderly. The Germans made most desperate thrusts to cut off the Russian retreat and invariably met with a wall of steel which was also of wonderful elasticity. Here and there it became slightly dented but never broke.

The Germans claim, in the Kovno region, only 500 prisoners which shows clearly how magnificent the Russians were fighting. The Germans approached the first line of the positions of the fortress at Kovno on the west bank of the Neimen and started an animated attack whereupon they were caught by the Russian heavy batteries.

The bombardment of the enemy continues and the German losses here and at Ossowice must be tremendous, especially as their efforts were quite abortive.

The battle on the Narew is perhaps the most intense and bloodiest local battle of the war. The Russians are resisting marvellously, their gallantry against the heavy guns foiling the whole German plan of envelopment. A titanic duel is proceeding between the German siege troops and Novogrodeievsk. The Germans say that the situation in Warsaw itself is unchanged. The Russians continue the bombardment of the town from P. 72.

Battles in the southern area are almost stationary. The storm centres are now Kovno and the Narew.

A German correspondent describes the Germans as continually bombarding for two days before Warsaw. The artillery and the whole of the German army were concentrated in a small space where the fury of the gun fire was ever more intense, reaching the maximum on the second night. Besides the Bavarians there were Prussians, Wurtemburgers, Wurtzassians, and Saxons; the first reaching the entanglements, where the Russian inferior numbers, sustained a heroic defence which permitted the retreat to be carried out so splendidly. That the Russians went back very gradually is fully confirmed.

The Russians only left when Warsaw was an empty shell, the dismantling being most complete, even household utensils of any value being removed.

#### RUSSIA DESIRES VICTORY NOT PEACE.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the *Nova Vremya* referring to the rumours in Petrograd and Moscow of the German peace proposals to Russia, says that Russia does not desire peace, but victory. Moreover, Russia had signed an agreement with her Allies that she will not conclude a separate peace. Agreements are for her not "scraps of paper."

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

#### MORE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

August 9, 1.35 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says that there have been artillery actions in the Woervre and along the Western Front. Sisson was bombed but there were only bomb fights in Argonne.

The Germans in the Vosges again attacked Lingekopf but were repulsed.

#### GERMANY'S SEA POWER MUST BE SHATTERED.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, in a message to Leith on the anniversary of the war, asks Britons to keep their eyes fixed on the German Navy. Any peace terms which do not include the shattering of Germany's sea power must be rejected. Only thus can the lives of our children be made worth living.

### MORE GERMAN BARBARY.

August 8, 3.15 p.m.

A Japanese volunteer has arrived at Vilna with both ears cut off by the Germans.

### FRENCH PROGRESS.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 6.

French stock now stands at 89. Yesterday in the Vosges a very fierce struggle prevailed all day, but the situation remained unchanged. To-day we repulsed attacks delivered against our front in Arras and the Heights of the Meuse regions.

August 7.

Yesterday a very lively bombardment prevailed on the whole front. To-day a struggle with bombs etc., prevailed in Artois and Argonne regions.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.)

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

#### DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

August 8, 5.40 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communiqué states: The Germans are attacking the fortresses of Kovno and Ossowice.

After an intense fire followed by a huge cloud of gas the Germans assaulted Ossowice at dawn of Friday morning and carried the works near Silesia, but the Russian fire and counter-attack dislodged them everywhere. Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Narew front. The enemy, after a series of sanguinary actions, made a little progress along the road to Ostrow on Friday. Desperate enemy attacks on Thursday evening in the region of Srotok were repulsed.

Hard fighting continues between the Vistula and the Bug.

#### GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

August 7, 1.30 p.m.  
The thoroughness of the evacuation of Warsaw is proved by the account of an American correspondent who left Warsaw on July 25.

He says the Russian authorities on July 13 asked the British Consul how many tickets he wanted for the British colony. The newspapers of Warsaw announced on July 15 that the evacuation would begin on the 18th, but before then crowds were hurrying eastward. On the thousands of goods wagons, which had been accumulated, fully half the population were removed, in addition to hundreds of thousands of peasants who had arrived from the country after their homes had been burnt and their crops destroyed.

Practically the entire countryside was swept bare and every scrap of metal was removed, including telegraph, telephone wires, church bells and machinery from the factories after the buildings of the latter had been destroyed. All art and antiquarian treasures were sent to Moscow, including the heart of Chopin, which is one of the treasures of the Church of the Holy Cross; also the municipal and State archives and three millions sterling in cash.

Warsaw was empty by July 21, not even a wheeled vehicle or a horse being left. Tens of thousands of houses were destroyed and there was no public water supply as the pumps were removed.

The Russians left a Polish civic committee to administer the town till the entry of the Germans. Many of the prominent citizens had left, as they were reported to be on the German proscription lists. Thousands of Polish refugees proceeded to a zone in the interior, fearing excesses by the Austrians and Germans, who accuse the Poles of treason to the Central European cause. Poland is now a desert of blackened ruins and its plight is worse than that of Belgium. The sufferings of the refugees are so terrible that the Government at Petrograd has assigned to public bodies a grant of twenty-five million roubles on their behalf.

The only mention of booty in the German papers hitherto is the presence of large stocks of flour at Ivangorod. German correspondents, telegraphing from a point eight miles from Warsaw, say the view of the city at dawn on Thursday was awesome, it being encircled in flames and giant columns of smoke. This is attributed to the burning of bridges and munition stores by the Russians, whose aviators bombed the advancing Germans day and night throughout the week.

The Germans do not conceal their admiration for the valour of the Russians. Prince Leopold of Bavia, in the presence of his staff, said to a captured Russian colonel: "I admire immensely your troops who have fought with honour and courage. Neither our numerical superiority nor our numerous batteries dismayed these brave soldiers, who fell gloriously to the last man."

The comments of the German experts are not too enthusiastic. For instance Major Moralt asks why the chief end of all strategy, the destruction of the enemy's fighting power, is given up for Warsaw? Other papers manifest conflicting views as to future operations: some saying that Warsaw and Ivangorod constitute a new base for the continuance of the march eastward on a broad front, others that it will make possible the formation of new defensive lines and the freeing of troops, probably a million in number, for action in the west.

Russian correspondents anticipate that the German offensive eastward is not yet finished as the enemy forces are pushing towards Kovno with the object of getting behind the Brest-Litovsk line, while other movements in the north, namely, in the Lomza sector, are threatening to cut the Petrograd line and the Baltic provinces, which the Germans are apparently aiming not so much at Riga, which the Russians are evacuating, but at crossing the Dvina river higher up.

Among the treasures sent to Moscow from the Baltic provinces was a statue of Bismarck, weighing nine hundred pounds, which was taken by the Russians from the Kaiser's East Prussian estate.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Russians are now preparing to evacuate Kovno and the Governor has already sent his offices to Novo Alexandrovsk, which is one hundred miles north-east.

#### POLES INDISSOLUBLY UNITED TO RUSSIA.

August 8, 11.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says the Polish leaders recognise that everything commensurate with military prudence was done to save Warsaw and that by remaining longer the armies would have been imperilled.

M. Cheboko, a Polish member of the Council of the Empire, speaking with emotion at a meeting of the Council, said that amidst their misfortune the Poles remembered that a long series of historic facts welded them into a people who were indissolubly united to the Russians with whom they would struggle to the last breath.

Experts anticipate that the fortress of Novogorod will be defended to the last. There is an exodus of ten thousand daily from Riga.

(Continued on page 8.)

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

A Paris communiqué says that there are artillery at Woervre and the western front.

A Japanese Volunteer arrived at Vilna with both ears cut off by the Germans.

The Russians have dislodged the enemy from the region between the rivers Dvina and the Eckau.

On Saturday the Italians made considerable progress taking a large number of prisoners.

The battle on the Narew front is perhaps the most intense and bloodiest of any local battle of the war.

The Austrian artillery dropped an incendiary shell on the Monfalcone dockyard causing a great fire. The fire was soon controlled.

The German losses at Kovno and at Ossowice must have been tremendous especially as their efforts were quite abortive.

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Russia says that she does not desire peace, but victory. Moreover Russia has signed an agreement with her Allies that she will not conclude a separate peace. Agreements for her are not "scraps of paper."

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

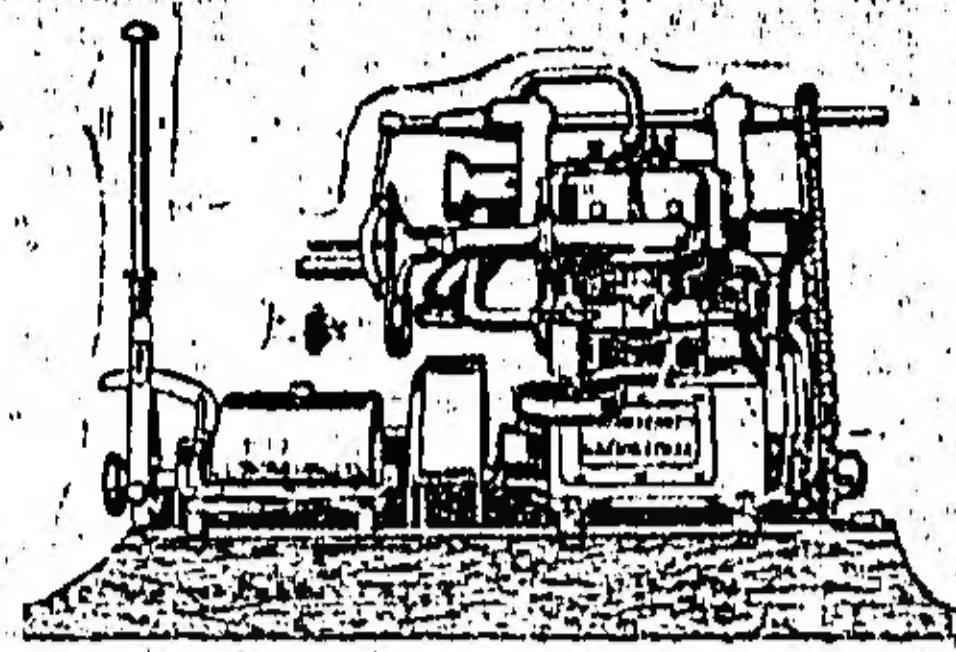
#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### Wednesday, August 11.

Sale of Household Property—P.  
G. Lamson's Sales Room—8.00 p.m.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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THE MANAGER.

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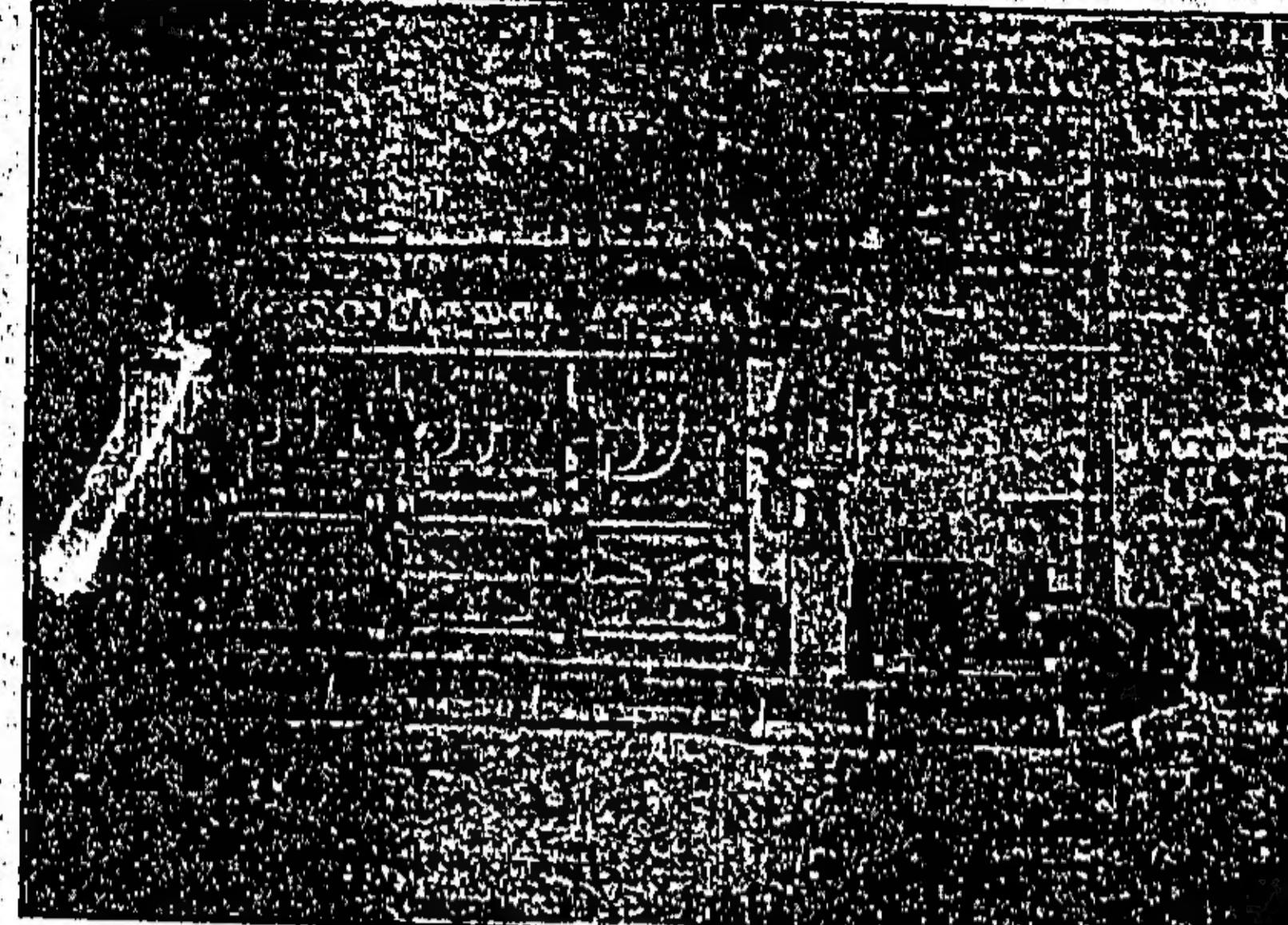
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Italy and the Dardanelles.

It is an open secret that for some time past Italy has been massing troops—artillery, infantry and cavalry—on the island of Rhodes. Is this not significant? The "wait and see" policy of Greece leaves the way open for Italy, and the Greek islands in the Aegean not being available, why should not the future base of operations against Turkey be the Aegean islands now occupied by Italy? It certainly appears as if something important is on the wind. From the naval point of view alone the release of the more modern British vessels at the Dardanelles would greatly increase the balance of Allied power there, while their substitution by old type and slow Italian vessels would not materially weaken the naval position at the Dardanelles. Twenty to thirty thousand Italian troops would also enable the Allies more speedily to dispose of the obstacles which have hitherto obstructed their progress on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Daily Press.

War and Thrift.

The advice issued by the British Government for the practice of thrift raises some vexed questions as to how far the thrifit is to be carried; whether, as some of the papers contend, it means the abandonment of all luxuries by all classes, or whether it will not give better results if practised less thoroughly. Many years ago, after the war with Russia, an Imperial Rescript was issued in Japan, commanding the observance of the utmost thrifit and economy. The document, popularly known as the Boshin Edict, has from time to time met with severe criticism, on the ground that it increased the dullness of trade following on the war and thus resulted in doing more harm than good. Whether the Edict was intended to be applied in such a whole-sale manner as it was, is an open question; it may be that it was merely intended as a warning against waste, and a nation so wasteful of supplies and material as the Japanese would certainly benefit by some such instruction. However, this may be, it was taken by the Japanese people to mean enforced abstinence from all luxuries and even semi-luxuries, with the result that the producers of these and all dependent upon them suffered so severely that the depression in trade was increased without the wealth of the country being materially increased. It would be well, therefore, for us to ponder over the example in Japan before committing ourselves to a regime of all-round economy.

China Mail.

A Need for Discrimination. A well placed lead bullet is just as effectual in the battlefield, while the silver bullets fall each week in the manufacturing districts at home and across the Atlantic, and produce motor transport lorries, machine-tools, guns, and shells. Each item is sent to the place where it will be most useful; it is only in the case of men that we exercise no discrimination, and leave it to their selection as to what they shall do. Possibly we shall win through without conscription, but there certainly ought to be firm guidance brought to bear on all willing recruits to decide in what capacity they shall serve, and this control should not only be regulated by the needs of the moment, but should also take account of the future. Many of our needs can be met by transferring our liabilities to posterity, but knowledge, skill, and enthusiasm cannot be gained in that way. These we must supply ourselves, and it is an ill-judged proceeding to be unnecessarily prodigal of them at the present time. In this respect we owe it to posterity to conserve our youth as far as possible, so that when the present generation passes away, fitting successors may be available to take their places and carry on the traditions of our great country.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Charles Lever once a British Consul.  
How many Irishmen know that Charles Lever was once British Consul at Trieste? That was from 1887 to 1872. His best novels were written forty years earlier. He had an extraordinary career; when quite young he lived with a Red Indian tribe, using their dress and following their habits. He was at a German University, practised in Brussels, lived at Florence, and travelled all over the Continent.

Professor E. W. Brown.  
Professor E. W. Brown, whose mathematical investigations and improved tables of the moon's movements have earned him the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Great Britain, has occupied the Chair of Mathematics at Yale University for the last eight years, and for some years previously he was on the professorial staff of Haverford University. He is one of the greatest living mathematicians, and has a reputation second to none in the United States for his investigations into the still unsolved problems of gravitational astronomy. In 1906 he was awarded the coveted Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society.

The Gargoyles of Notre Dame.  
The gargoyles of Notre Dame, which have furnished a French artist with suggestions for war cartoons, are commonly associated with the medieval spirit and the queer obsessions of Old Paris. As a matter of fact, most of them were executed under the direction of Viollet le Duc when the cathedral was restored, so earlier than the middle of last century. Mr. Henry Hems, who is an authority on architectural subjects, declares that most of the gargoyles carved for Notre Dame were done by an Englishman named Frampton, "though I believe this fact is now remembered by very few."

The 60th Rifles.  
The 60th Rifles, for which Sir Herbert Raphael is recruiting a new service battalion, is one of the few regiments of the Line which are still often known by their old numbers instead of by the new designation of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, as the four first battalions of the old 60th are called. These are all Regulars, but there are also two allied Canadian regiments, the 60th Rifles of Canada and the Halifax Rifles, two special reserve battalions, and ten service battalions. The records of the 60th go back to Louisburg and Quebec, but it was its splendid services in the Peninsula which won it undying fame.

The "Master."  
Every sportsman will have learnt with regret of the death of Mr. John Corlett, known for some forty years as "Master" of the Sporting Times. Starting his career with a firm of wholesale grocers, Mr. Corlett found the dual attractions of journalism and the Turf irresistible, and was in 1887 offered a responsible position on the staff of the Sportman. Seven years later he acquired the "Sporting Times," and remained both proprietor and editor of the famous "Pink 'Un" until he sold it about three years ago, when the members of his staff founded Town Topics. Mr. Corlett was the son of Sergeant Major Corlett, 8th Dragoon Guards, and one of his own sons, Major Corlett, of the Indian Army, is at present home wounded from the front. Another son fell in the Boer War.

Lusitania Fund.  
The Relief Committee of the Lusitania Fund met on June 23, at the Mansion House. It was stated that the combined funds amounted to about £20,000, where-as for the Titanic sufferers £48,000 was raised, and for the Empress of Ireland sufferers £87,000. Mr. Stewart, the Public Trustee, said that to far 42 families of passengers and 57 survivors were applying for relief. He believed other claims were coming. If these were dealt with on the same scale as in the previous funds between £30,000 and £40,000 would be required. It was resolved that the Titanic Committee should be invited to administer the fund in conjunction with the Public Trustee, investigate the claims, and ascertain how much money was wanted.

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## OUR SPORTS LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
London, June 25, 1915.

American Golf Champion.

The American open championship lost some of its interest for British golfers when Vardon, R.W. Duncan and Mayo abandoned their tour on the sinking of the Lusitania; but the victory of Jerome Travers, the four times national amateur champion, brought one's thoughts racing back to the event. For Travers came to England last summer on a wonderful wave of popularity, bound as no golfer ever was before, and one's ideas are a little confused in trying to reconcile his latest triumphs with his distressing experience in our own amateur championship at Sandwich. He came to England supremely confident of his chances, and he failed, in a way that was pathetic, in his first match. His opponent was O.A. Palmer, veteran over 50 years of age; but showing none of the excellence of a champion and many alarming faults Travers cut an inglorious figure. At home he is known as the "nervous golfer," but on this occasion his mental control gave way, and when he retired defeated and disconsolate from what was always an unhappy task he vowed he would never play golf again in England. As in the case of Francis Ouimet, it is certain that we did not see the real Travers, for whilst making allowance for the comparative ease of American courses, his performance, judged on figures, was a fine one. Had the English professionals been in the field one would have expected them to bring the title back with them, but they would have had to show their best form to beat Travers who played four rounds of an average of 74 strokes a round. That represents golf worthy of a champion. Since his collapse in England and his defeat in the American Amateur championship last autumn by Ouimet Travers has been under a cloud at home. Before the championship began, excuses were made in anticipation of his failure. He had recently become engaged to be married to Miss Taffy, herself an excellent golfer—and this it was said would prove his undoing, a reason as quaint as it was surely absurd. The truth, however, is that Ouimet was the hero amongst the amateurs. Travers has a remarkable record. He began playing at the age of ten on private links, constructed on his father's estate. When 17 he won the American inter-scholastic championship, and he had been amateur champion for two consecutive years when he was 21. Now he is 28, and has four amateur titles and one Open to his credit. One interesting phase of American golf is the way in which the amateurs are advancing. The possibility of one gaining the chief honour was never thought of a few years ago. Now Travers with only an interval of one season has followed Ouimet in leading the field. For this competition an important change was made in the conditions governing the prizes. When Ouimet won he received 300 dollars worth of plate and a

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

### THE SINGAPORE BILL.

It would seem from our Singapore correspondent's wire on Saturday that compulsory service is well on the road to becoming an accomplished fact, as far as the Straits is concerned; and we should hear without inordinate surprise that a like movement was incubating in Hongkong. As we have tried to point out on previous occasions, the Britisher's attitude towards compulsory service is a question of cause rather than of things. From what we know of this Colony, the question "Are you in favour of conscription?" would meet with an emphatic negative from nine-tenths of the white men here. At the same time, "Do you believe that every Britisher here should be obliged to have a reasonable knowledge of military matters, and should thoroughly understand the use of the rifle?" would, we think, meet with just as ready an affirmative. It is, then, the manner and not the matter that is capable of raising comment, here or at the Straits, if men are called upon to face a compulsory training Ordinance.

It has always been an unwritten law that the men who made, or who ultimately settled in, any British Colony should be prepared to defend their lives or property, either against marauders from without or against an indigenous populace that was slow to understand the right of strangers from Britain to make themselves at home in the country which it had formerly regarded as its own. British rule was established in Africa and Canada (and largely in Australia and New Zealand, to say nothing of India) more by the silent, non-aggressive, defence-not-defence attitude of the civilian than by military force. The native came to realise that, if the white man was in his country, it was not for purposes of bullying and robbery but on a live-and-let-live principle: "Let us make things easy for each other." The Britisher made no attempt to disguise the fact that he was benefiting by his stay among the natives; but it was equally clear that the novelties that he was introducing were also going to benefit the native—in most respects. So the two usually contrived to maintain a good understanding, and to live side by side to their mutual betterment. But with uncivilised or partially civilised races it was desirable that at least a tiny element of respect that is founded upon fear should enter into the understanding that existed. Such people were, to a great extent, to be regarded in somewhat the same light as schoolboys who might yield to the temptation to take advantage of familiarity. It is not necessary that the schoolmaster should be continually brandishing his stick in order to maintain respect; but the knowledge that he has a stick locked away in his study, ready for use in aggravated cases of insubordination, is a very healthy deterrent to would-be troublesome boys. Should it be known that he has no stick, sooner or later there will be a chance of his having more or less serious trouble to face. The analogy is rough, but it may serve. Any sensible man, here or in Singapore, knows that government is going to be an easier matter when it is recognised that the authorities have a useful reserve of force behind them, and that the existence of such a force is going to be far less uncomplimentary to the native than the display implied by the presence of a large number of regular troops.

Doubtless most of us would rather that any order concerning the training and arming of European civilians came direct from Home than that it should emanate from purely local authority—until that local authority is made elective and representative. But this is not the time for discussing popular objections to Legislative Councils in Crown Colonies. The main point is that, more now than ever, every Britisher worth the name should be anxious to contribute his mite towards helping the Empire. There are scores of reasons why many of us out here cannot go Home and enlist; but there is no conceivable reason why every moderately healthy man, here or at the Straits, should not be ready and willing to do such work as will set free for war service the man who otherwise could and would go to the Front. If we dislike the word "compulsory" it is largely because we object to the insinuation that any Britisher can be so palely and selfish as to deny his services at a time when he might be of some little use, and when Asiatics and Europeans are giving their services. We believe that, almost without exception, the men who are not enrolled in one or other of the voluntary corps here are deterred solely by physical weakness, and we may take it that the same holds good of Singapore; and even for these exceptions it should be possible to start an invalids' corps, so that they might be taught to do something useful. Should Hongkong ever be forced to face such a Bill as Singapore is discussing, we do not deny that we would like to see certain modifications introduced. It is well that every white man in the Colony should be asked to give proof of his having served in the army, navy, armed police or some recognised volunteer body. If he can do this, it should be sufficient for him to agree to put in half a dozen drills a year; if he cannot produce such proof, there is nothing unreasonable in asking him to place himself under instruction in musketry, etc., until such a time as he has satisfied the Government that he could be of real use if called upon, at a moment's notice, to assist in the defence of the Colony. But we doubt if our readers are yet in need of the need for anything more stringent than this rough outline.

### Helligoland.

Twenty-five years ago to-day Great Britain handed over to Germany the little North Sea island of Heligoland—presumably on the good old Devonshire principle "It's no good to me, so you can have it if you like." Certainly it was of little enough use to the Empire, but, if our rulers had been able to foresee the present war, they would almost as soon have thought of parting with Dover. Eighty three years before, it had cost us a fair amount in British blood to take and, at the time of the cession, in 1890, people at home were by no means all of one mind over the notion of giving it away. But there is no use in wasting lamentations over split milk. One can only hope and believe that the end of the war will see Germany, without not only Heligoland but any sea-board at all. If the Allies can agree on this point, as doubtless they will when a settlement comes to be made, whatever else Germany may be allowed to keep, she will at least be deprived of her coastline and thus of the power to maintain a navy whose sole aim and object seems to be the bombardment of undefended towns and villages and the torpedoing of harmless merchant craft. Why not give Heligoland to the Belgians as a health resort—or else convert it into an asylum for the Kaiser, since the French will never hear of a place so full of sacred memories for them as St. Helena being polluted with his presence when settling time comes.

### Interviews.

We stated on Saturday that His Holiness the Pope is so annoyed at having been misrepresented by interviewers that he will see no more newspaper men. This is a resolution to which, unfortunately, scores of public men in all countries have been forced, at one time or another. Though no journalist who takes his business at all seriously could dare to offer the smallest atom of defiance for men capable of twisting what is said to them till it means something else, we still think that many will feel that it is not fair to judge the whole profession by a few dishonest or careless persons. The primary object of the newspaper interview is that of giving a man an opportunity of telling to the public certain interesting matter which he has not time or inclination to put into article form himself. If he is misreported unintentionally, it is usually a sign that the interviewer does not know his piggin, or is careless or inattentive; if intentionally, the offender ought to be in gaol. But there is a certain class of man who will speak perhaps a little too freely, forgetting that his words are going into print, and who afterwards regrets his rashness. Here, again, an honest paper that knows its business will submit to the speaker a proof of the interview before publication, to give him a final opportunity of adding or deleting. It is matter for gratification that it is a very great rarity to see an interview disputed in any reputable British paper.

### DAY BY DAY.

SILENCE IS THE PERFECTEST HERALD OF JOY. I WERE BORN LITTLE HAPPY IF I COULD SAY HOW MUCH.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; sunshine.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the Telegraph published 474 columns of solid reading-matter. To-day there will be 354 published.

The Mails.  
French Mail.—Due per s.s. Amazon to-morrow.  
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Eastern.  
Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Close per s.s. Awa Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices.—

Hongkong Banks.—\$830, buyers.

Canton Insurances.—\$377, buyers.

Star Ferries.—\$363, buyers.

Docks.—\$75, buyers.

Indo-Chinas.—\$149, buyers.

Shell Transports.—\$88; nom.

Hongkong Lands.—\$110, sellers.

China Providents.—\$8.70, buyers.

Hongkong Ropes.—\$28, buyers.

Hongkong Tramways.—\$5.20, buyers.

Electric.—\$45, sales.

China Sugars.—\$132, sales.

Luzons.—\$46, buyers.

Ewos.—Fls. 170, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$7.40, Green Islands.—\$81, sales.

Steam Laundry.—\$3, buyers x div.

Watsons.—\$61, buyers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is £9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.  
To-day is the 25th anniversary of the cession of Heligoland to the Germans by Great Britain.

Tobacco for the Troops.  
We gratefully acknowledge in connection with the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund the sum of \$6 from "A. A."

Bijou Theatre.

An excellent new programme was begun on Saturday night at the Bijou Theatre, containing some fine comics and very elaborate film drama in four parts: "The Veiled Danseuse."

Settlement flopped For.  
The case between Tong Shan, No. 2 Breezy Terrace and Fung Pin Shan and Fung Yee Chi, merchants of Bonham Strand, in which the plaintiff claims the delivery up of certain mortgages and the possession of certain premises, and which has been before the court intermittently since June 28, was to have been on again before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies K.C., to-day. The case did not come on and we learn that it has been adjourned until to-morrow in the hope of a settlement being arrived at.

### TYphoon WARNING.

#### German Socialists and the War.

The telegram quoted below was received by the U.S. Consulate from the Manila observatory at 4:45 p.m. Aug. 7, 1915. Typhoon east of southern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, direction unknown:

12:30 p.m. Aug. 8, 1915. Typhoon north of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, north-west or north-north-west.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

August 1	... ... Tons 242
" 2	... ... 238
" 3	... ... 214
" 4	... ... 243
" 5	... ... 211
" 6	... ... 221
" 7	... ... 235
" 8	... ... 229
Total to 8th inst.	1,833
Daily average	229.13

What little we hear from the Italian front is good, and shows that the enemy's position there is no more hopeful than it was before. Indeed we should be hard put to find a better example of the type of fighting described as "wearing out." What the position comes to is practically this: that the Italians have made themselves comfortable in Austria's territory, are losing comparatively few men and are refusing to give back an inch of ground, no matter what force the enemy chooses to bring against them. They are, in fact, doing exactly what Germany has been hoping to do with Russia—and has not succeeded in doing. In the Near East, as nothing particular seems to be doing in Gallipoli or the Straits, interest naturally hangs round the discussions between Germany and the Balkan countries. How long is it going to be before Roumania "comes in"? Her future doings and those of Servia and Bulgaria, to say nothing of Turkey and Greece, seem to depend entirely on the swing of local politics and the arranging of ancient grudges and grievances which are far too abstruse for the British mind to grasp. What the near future may have in store for the combatants it is very clear that Germany will achieve nothing with Roumania by doing what she is most hasty at: bawling threats.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### THE BALKAN POSITION.

#### Germany's Hollow Triumph.

Germany is, as we used to say at school, "cold again" over her possession of Warsaw—not only materially but morally as well; and it appears that she will not even have the pleasure of stealing or destroying art treasures: an occupation which would have consoled her highly cultivated troops to some small extent. Russia's magnificently planned arrangements for the withdrawal from the city will constitute a page of history all to themselves; apparently not a single contingency was lost sight of, everything was done coolly and in order and "practically the entire countryside was swept bare." Germany's position then is this: that she has spent as much money in getting possession of this one city as would have bought it lock stock and barrel, three times over, and has sacrificed more of her own men than would have sufficed to make a large standing army even for a country the size of Germany. On the whole, then, we shall be extremely grateful to anyone who can explain to us exactly where the enemy's huge victory comes in.

#### What is the Position Now?

#### One of to-day's wires says that the Bourse Gazette learns from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made an offer of peace to Russia last week. Is there much in that to get excited over? Is it the first time that the Kaiser has indulged in this sort of paltriness—and been turned down for his pains? It is of a piece with his magnificent plans for the Poles, who are a little too old to be caught with any offside that he may have on hand. If the Poles have never loved the Russians, it is a comfortable certainty that they hate both Austrians and Germans a very great deal more, and with good reason. But they, like Russia, have given the Kaiser an answer that cannot well be mistaken. One of the most outstanding facts in connection with the whole situation is the comparative silence and refraining from undue boasting on the part of Germany. Wild excitement in Berlin cannot be said, under the circumstances, to count for much. It is rather the tone of the German communiques that we have to regard; and, if we are to judge from these, the enemy would seem to be none too well pleased with himself.

#### News from the South and the Near East.

#### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D.S.P. (Reserve) State Guards (Central Police Station) 9:45 a.m. Tuesday, August 10th. British 2 Sergeants and 7 men. Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men. Chinese 1 Sergeant and 10 men. Indian 4 men. O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Evans.

Wednesday, August 11th. British 1 Sergeant and 4 men. Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men. Chinese 3 men. O. C. Guard, Sergeant-Major Roylance.

Thursday, August 12th. British 1 Sergeant and 7 men. Chinese 2 Sergeants and 14 men. Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men. O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 13th. British 1 Sergeant and 6 men. Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 8 men. Chinese 2 Sergeants and 14 men. Indian 1 Sergeant and 7 men. O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Watt.

Monday, August 10th and Thursday, August 12th—N.C. Officers Parade under the D.S.P. at the Central Police Station, 6 p.m. in multi.

Wednesday, August 11th—Recruits of Portuguese and British Company under Crown Sergeant O. C. Alves, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 10th and Friday, August 13th—Nos 3 and 4 Platoons and Recruits of Chinese Company.

### PRESENTATION.

#### Social Evening at the Engineers' Institute.

There was a good attendance at a social evening held in the Institute of Engineers on Saturday, when advantage was taken of the occasion to present Mr. Chapman, the Secretary, with a very useful travelling case. Mr. Chapman, who was very popular in his office, is leaving for Home.

The presentation was made by Mr. Frost, and the evening was spent in music and song.

### HARBOUR COLLISION.

#### The Tai Shan and the On Lee Damaged.

It appears that as the excursionists were returning from Macao yesterday evening they received somewhat of a shock just as they were about to land in Hongkong.

The r.c. Tai Shan, and the s.s. On Lee were both well filled with passengers, and as the ships passed Green Island, they collided, the Tai Shan being damaged on the side and the On Lee on the bow. The accident occurred about 6.30 just when the passengers were getting ready for landing.

Fortunately no one was hurt.

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Says a contemporary, "The Blue Funnel liner Titan has had to decline to carry two heavy guns which the United States Government wish to be transported to Manilla." We understand that they were, as usual, the biggest in the world and that there was a consequent danger that they might rock the boat.

To a correspondent—If you must know, the reason why we printed in large type the fact that last Wednesday was the anniversary of the outbreak of war, was that everyone except the church people seemed to have forgotten the fact.

Reuter says that, when the evacuation of Warsaw was announced in Berlin, newspaper extras were thrown into the streets. Which shows the value of the German Press. Things have come to a bad pass when it is a question of cumbshaw extras; we never have any difficulty in getting ten cents for ours.

Somebody on the Kobe Herald must have a quite erroneous idea as to the better class of journalism in Shanghai, for he writes of the N. C. Daisy News. We never remember our Northern contemporary's being especially guilty of anything in the flowery line.

We know now what the blow was which the Kaiser was meditating, which was to make all Europe tremble. It was the cutting off the ears of an unlucky Japanese prisoner. It hasn't made Europe tremble, and it hasn't even astonished Europe. If that wretched little Hohenzollern maniac really wants to astonish the world he will try behaving like a rational being for five minutes, and then, we take it, it is Germany that will be the most surprised of all.

From a Telegraph advertisement: "During the voyage in return yh passage (first class if necessary) Apply to t.o.t." The explanation is that our educated compo is furnishing up his Welsh, having been offered a professorship in that study at Hongkong University.

At least that was the explanation, but he has since perpetrated "American Archduke" and "Ruster's correspondent in Paris." The "Ruster" part of the business we forgive him, for we sometimes say things about Reuter ourselves. But that "American Archduke" business looks suspicious. Of course we know that Germany has long wanted to establish an Austro-German monarchy over in the States, but why should she single out our comp. for the job of announcing the glad tidings? There's nothing pro-German about him. He's quite bad enough without that.

### NO SECRETS FROM THEIR COUNTRY.

#### Kynoch's Splendid Gift to the State.

## THE GYMKHANA.

Fair Attendance at Saturday's Meeting.

There was but a fair attendance at the gymkhana on Saturday although the weather was ideal. One outstanding feature of the event was the capable display of horsemanship by Mr. Gegg when he rode Aldwyck to victory, never pressing, but coaxing his mount, and his cleverness in finishing when he stole from Mr. Sedgwick victory in the last race on Roman Chief, the race being looked upon as "a gift" for the speedy Sunlight.

Mr. Sedgwick was on Winning Hazard when he fell by the Rock, but despite the fact that the pony threw a summersault when he came his "purler", the rider escaped with but a shaking.

The band of the 74th Panjabis contributed music during the afternoon.

The particulars are:—  
Patrons:—His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Vice Admiral, Sir T. H. M. Jerram, R.N., K.C.B., His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G.

Committee:—The Sewardes of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (Ex Officio), The Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Lt.-Col. H. W. Illes.

Judge:—Mr. H. P. White.  
Handicapper:—Mr. D. M. Ross.  
Starter:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.  
Time Keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoone.

Individual Tent Pegging.—Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and to Naval and Military Officers.  
1. Mr. T. C. Duguid.  
2. Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton and Mr. O. C. Boyd (dead heat).  
Parimutuel.

Winner:—\$12.00.  
First, \$6.00; Second (Bruton) \$10.80; Second (Boyd) \$25.50.  
Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 54, 1st ..... \$274.05  
" 14, 2nd ..... 58.72  
" 13, 2nd ..... 58.72

Gymkhana Stakes.—Distance—One mile. For all China ponies. Sir Paul's Aldwyck, 15lb (5lb penalty) (Mr. Gegg) 1. Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief 15lb (5lb penalty) (Owner) 2.

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 145lb ..... (Mr. Knoll) 3. Mr. Moonraker's Maybey 146lb ..... (Mr. H. Seth) 0.

Aldwyck although lying last for three quarters of a mile had the race well in hand and though Knoll tried to question the superiority of Aldwyck, Gegg took good care we did not and won in a canter by three lengths Roman Chief depriving Mascotte of the second position. It was generally expected that the contest would lie between Mascotte and Aldwyck, but the majority believed that Knoll would be successful. The pace of Sir Paul's pony and the Chief a short distance from home was altogether too much for him, however.

Time, 2min 9secs.  
Parimutuel.

Winner:—\$14.40.

1st, 9.30; 2nd, 15.50.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 75, 1, \$453.60

" 23, 2, 129.60

" 52, 3, 64.80

Bending Race.—For Obina ponies, to be ridden by members of Hongkong Polo Club. Three or more rows of bamboo poles were placed on the course, and each competitor passed the first pole of the row assigned to him on his right, second on left, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner.

Mr. T. C. Duguid's Anon' ... 1

Mr. Knoll's Some Kid ... 2

Mr. L. P. Goldney's Ben Mohr ... 3

Mr. O. C. Boyd's Buttercup ... 0

Mr. B. Chapman's Bananabill ... 0

Lieut. A. W. Forbes' Fluke ... 0

Parimutuel.

Winner:—\$42.20.

1st, \$10.50; 2nd, 8.30; 3rd, 8.40.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 126, 1st, \$494.55

" 54, 2nd, 141.30

" 51, 3rd, 70.65

" B" Class of Once Round Flat Race.

Mr. Ellis Kadocie's Baroda Chief 155lb. (Mr. Knoll)  
Mr. David Landale's Tinker, 150lb. (Mr. Boyd)  
Mrs. Beeton's Kukri, 160lb. (Mr. H. Seth)  
Mr. Blank's Wild Cat, 155lb. (Mr. Forbes)  
Mr. W. B. Hind's Beshtook, 152lb. (Mr. Gegg)  
Mr. F. A. Gage's Alverstone, 148lb. (Owner)  
Mr. Sedgwick's Winning Hazard 140lb. (Owner)

Winning Hazard settled down in front of the field for a while, but after giving way to Alverstone he fell on the hill. Baroda Chief then went to the front, and won by two and a half lengths from Tinker, Kukri being a bad third.

Time:—1 min. 58 2/5 secs.  
Parimutuel.

Winner:—\$7.80.  
1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$9.20;  
3rd, \$9.20.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 120 1st, .... \$526.05  
" 115 2nd, .... 150.30  
" 67 3rd, .... 75.15.

Ladies' Nomination. Once Round Judgment of Pace Competition.—Open to members of the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs.

Competitors started in an extraordinary race, and endeavoured to ride once round the course in a time to be communicated by the starter, and which was publicly exhibited before the race at the judge's box.

The Gong was struck ten seconds before time was up, and again on time. The winner was the competitor nearest to the winning post when the gong was struck the second time. Waiting at the post was not allowed, nor could a competitor once past pull up and return. No watches were carried.

Nominated by Mr. F. A. Gage (Mrs. Pearce) 1  
Mr. R. T. Barton (Mrs. N. J. Stabb) 2  
Mr. E. W. Fisher (Mrs. Forsyth) 3  
Mr. A. Anderson (Mrs. A. Anderson) 0

Mr. C. C. Boyd (Miss L. Liebert) 0  
Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (Mrs. Wakeman) 0  
Mr. B. Chapman (Mrs. A. Chapman) 0  
Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R. N. (Miss Lammett) 0

Mr. J. Gibb (Miss Duffy) 0  
Mr. L. P. Goldney (Mrs. Currie) 0  
Mr. Knoll (Mrs. Shellion) 0  
Mr. G. C. Moxon (Mrs. Moxon) 0  
Mr. T. C. Duguid (Mrs. Glaster) 0  
Mr. Blank (Miss Hastings) 0

Time: 2min.  
Parimutuel.

Winner, \$171.00  
1, 42.20  
2, 29.80  
3, 34.40

Cash Sweeps.—

Ticket No. 155, 1st \$604.80  
" 21, 2nd 172.80  
" 189, 3rd 86.40

" A" Class of Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte 157 (Knoll) 1

Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 154lb (Forbes) 2

Messrs. D. M. Ross and B. D. F. Beith's Ping Ping, 157lb. (Sedgwick) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadocie's Saxon Chief, 150lb (H. Seth) 0

Mr. David Landale's Soldier, 148lb (Boyd) 0

Mascotte was specially slipped for this event and after a desperate fight with the only danger Lorenzo by a short head, three lengths separating the second and third, up, and nearing the Rock the ponies were racing in a cluster. In the home straight there was a splendid race between Lorenzo and Mascotte. Lorenzo at one time had an appreciable advantage, but with every stride Mascotte gained, and 20 yards from home the ponies were neck-and-neck. The few further strides carried Knoll's mount in front by a short head. Roman Chief secured a race which, properly ridden should have fallen to sunlight. Maybey was a bad third.

Time: 2min. 58 2/5 secs.

Parimutuel.

Winner, \$10.60.

1, 9.40.  
2, 9.90.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 189, 1st, .... \$568.70

" 167, 2nd, .... 160.20  
" 121, 3rd, .... 80.10

One and a quarter Mile Race.

Handicap.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief 155lb ... (Gegg) 1

Mr. Bruton's Sunlight, 148lb (Sedgwick) 2

Mr. Moonraker's Maybey 150lb ... (Knoll) 3

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagor.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammett has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC ACTION on

TUESDAY,  
the 24th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria, aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11-11-7d. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES and

MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

GEO. P. LAMMETT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

**CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,  
DRIPPING, LARD,  
CORNED TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES, &c., &c.**

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS  
No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on His behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons NOW THEREFORE I His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announces as follows:—

(1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meanings as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

(2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.

(3) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(4) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(5) Any person having at the date of this licence in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(6) Any person being at the date of this licence in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the fittings necessary, therefore, to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.

**Summit COLOUR FAST ZEPHYR SHIRTS**  
EVERY "SUMMIT" SHIRT IS GUARANTEED FAST IN COLOUR, PERFECT IN CUT AND WORKMANSHIP.  
NEW PATTERNS NOW SHOWING AT  
**MACKINTOSH LTD.**, MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**  
TELEPHONE 345.

**FURNISHING SPECIALISTS.**

**CHINA** LOOSE COVERS BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

**GLASS.**

**J. ULLMANN & Co.**

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

**WRIST WATCHES.**

PRICES RIGHT.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS WE ARE LEADING in the East.

CALL OR PHONE 1322

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,**

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

**EASILY PROVED.**  
To Try  
**KING CEDRICE IV WHISKY.**

ONCE is all that is needed to ensure its continuance—that is a certainty.

Connoisseurs Proclaim it

**THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH**

**DISTILLER'S CO., LIMITED.**

SOLE AGENTS

**CANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.**

## SHIPPING

**THOS COOK & SON,**  
Agents for Steamship Forwarding Agents,  
BIRMINGHAM.  
Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VILLE ROAD, HONG  
KONG; SHANGHAI—23, Foochow Road; TOKYO AND  
32, Water Street, MANILA; BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,  
TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE BY THEATRICAL STEAMSHIP  
LINES AND TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TICKETS STRUNG TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
BAGGAGE COLLECTED, FORWARDED AND INSURED AT LOWEST RATES.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND  
IN COMMODITY CASHED.

Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

**THE CAUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE**  
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through our Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Telephone No. 93.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

Arrive Hongkong  
Leave Hongkong  
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## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

## MAGNIFICENT SOUTH AFRICAN PROPOSAL.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.

Subscriptions are being raised throughout South Africa to supply an overseas contingent of machine-guns. Funds for 140 were collected within five days.

## GERMANS CUT OFF THE EARS OF A JAPANESE.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a Japanese volunteer named Yashimy has arrived at Vilna with both his ears cut off, this having been done by Germans.

## TENSION INCREASING BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Italian and Turkish tension is daily becoming more acute. Italy has asked for a category of explanations and reparations, as Constantinople continues its usual policy of postponement.

## ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE LOST AFTER ATTACKING POLA.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that an Italian dirigible which was attacking Pola, where recently there have been many successful raids, was brought down by gun fire and the crew of six was captured.

## PROBABLY ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

## GERMANY THREATENS VENGEANCE AGAINST ROUMANIA.

August 8, 1.20 p.m.

Germany is threatening vengeance against Roumania because contraband is still vigorously prevented from going to Turkey. Germans and Turks no longer enter Roumania, while Germany is further urging Austria to close her frontiers. But the Austrians need provisions and are leaving the roads open for carts.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:]

## FRENCH COMM UNIQUE.

## GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE DISPERSED IN LORRAINE.

August 7, 5.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that grenade fighting is taking place in Souchez. Artillery combat at Tracy le Val and Berry au Bac are very lively in Argonne. A strong German reconnaissance in Lorraine was dispersed.

## GERMAN ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

August 6, 5.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Germans are showing considerable activity and are evidently desirous of keeping the French busy in the different sections. All the German movements have been easily repelled.

The Crown Prince's army in the Argonne has developed most intense hand grenade actions, supported by the artillery, especially last night around Hill 213.

The communiqué adds that the Germans even attempted to debouch but were immediately checked by the French fire. Twice the enemy attacked the heights of the Meuse but were defeated by grenades and artillery.

## THE ALLIES AND THE BALKANS.

## IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

August 6, 7.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Nish says that the Allies are conducting most important negotiations in the Balkans with a view to an agreement of the Balkan States, then an entente between the Balkans and the Allies. The latter sent a collective "démarche" to the Serbian premier, yesterday, entirely friendly, hoping that the Balkan settlement would assist in bringing the final success of the Allies nearer.

## GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

August 7, 10.00 a.m.

The Italian papers are very interested in the "démarche" of the Allies.

In Athens it is said there is a wish for the opening of the revision of the treaty of Bucharest, as it is absolutely necessary.

The Tribune learns that Serbia is disposed to cede to Bulgaria the region around Lib in the debatable Trin, south east of Urukub. It is also convinced that it is essential there should be a Romano-Bulgarian entente with the Allies.

The German Press is very angry with Roumania, and declares that her neutrality has been consistently malevolent. Her intervention on the side of the Quadruple Entente is certainly to be expected.

## THE TURCO-BULGARIAN ENTENTE.

August 6, 7.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that German versions of the Turco-Bulgarian entente, implying the settlement of the Dedeagatch railway question, are not confirmed in auto-italic quarters. It is declared that no progress has been made, owing to the latest exorbitant pretensions of the Turk in consequence of the German success in Poland, which the ruling Turks consider they materially helped to secure by effective resistance in the Dardanelles and the Caucasus. In view of this situation the Turks are not inclined to make any concessions.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSIANS.

## NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

August 6, 7.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the evacuation of Warsaw has caused pain in Russian hearts, but the unanimous opinion is that it only strengthens the Russians in their determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.

The newspaper *Retch* affirms that so long as the army is intact we can confidently face the future.

The *Bourse Gazette* says that Germany will exhaust her strength in vain, in seeking to deal Russia's mortal blow.

Another paper emphasizes that Russia cannot lose Poland or the Baltic Provinces without renouncing national problems and accepting the condition of a semi-Asiatic State.

Messages from Warsaw, prior to the evacuation, declared that the police with their chief are remaining till the last day. German airmen are daily dropping bombs. Provisions are at famine prices.

A party of Uhlan crossed the Vistula and were captured. The Germans, advancing, are meeting innumerable fires, they are preceded by detachments of military firemen. Jirardoff, Groetze, and Blonie were blazing when occupied by the enemy.

## RUSSIAN MILITARY EXPERT OPINION.

August 6, 10.45 p.m.

Owing to the destruction of the three bridges at Warsaw the Germans were confronted by the task of crossing the Vistula which here is 350 yards wide. The Russians still occupy the suburb of Praga on the right bank. Surprise was expressed at Petrograd at the German delay in occupying Warsaw. Some attributed this to the weakening strength of the German armies, but now it is also believed that the Germans did not desire to drive the Russians from the capital, but would have preferred to force them to fight there or surround them. General von Hindenburg had hoped to drive the Russian Narew army southward, on top of the army opposing General von Mackensen, but now the Germans may be planning a larger envelopment from the extreme north. Developments are awaited with the keenest interest, as the Germans have 350,000 men marching towards the Dwina.

Russian military experts to-day emphasize that the war is now only beginning in earnest for Russia. They say their Allies in the west have had eight months' comparative calm and have greatly reinforced themselves.

The Russian army understands and highly appreciates the assistance of the Allies, who are providing the supplies and sustaining an unexampled blockade of the German coast.

## THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

August 6, 8.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that further particulars of Warsaw are given in to-night's Berlin communiqué, which says that after the Russians were expelled from the outer and inner line of the fortifications without any damage to the city, they retreated to Praga, a suburb on the right bank of the Vistula.

Tremendous battles however are still raging to the north and the south of the capital, the Russian rearguards evidently attacking gallantly and fiercely.

The Germans only make the vaguest claims, not mentioning any captures. The communiqué laconically records cavalry battles in Courland and hints at the investment of Novogorod. It admits Russian attacks on the Narew front and also in the south eastern theatre.

## STUBBORN FIGHTING.

August 7, 2.55 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué reports that the Germans were repelled on the 5th between the Dwina and the Niemen, where the situation is unchanged.

There was desperate fighting all Wednesday night and Thursday on the left bank of the Narew and on the roads to Rozin, Orlenska and to Ostrow. A series of vigorous Russian counter-attacks held up the enemy on an extensive front at a distance of six miles from the river. The Russians captured a few hundred prisoners. Violent fighting here continues.

All is quiet on the middle of the Vistula since the Russians retreated to the right bank. Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the city a bombardment. The fruitless attempts of the enemy to extend their zone of occupation only continued in the Matzevitz district between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

The battles on the 5th in the region between the Vistula and the Bug were contested most stubbornly. The enemy concentrated his fire by massed artillery, and the Russians were obliged to retire a little to the north.

An Austrian communiqué simply mentions the continuance of pursuit and the battles taking place in the region between the Vistula and Bug.

## GERMANY'S OLD MEN TO FIGHT.

August 6, 9.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German Government is negotiating, with the political leaders, for the passage of a Bill calling to the colours men up to 50 years of age. Such a decision will produce a most profound effect throughout Germany, but there is little doubt but that it will be adopted by the Reichstag.

## FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

## ARTILLERY DUELS.

August 7, 2.55 a.m.

A Paris communiqué mentions that there are merely artillery duels on the whole front.

## THE DARDANELLES.

## APPOINTMENT OF A FAMOUS GENERAL.

August 6, 9.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states the *Gazette* announces that the famous General Sarrail has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Force in the Dardanelles.

General Sarrail distinguished himself in the battle of Mame, by the defence of Troyon against the Crown Prince's furious and repeated attacks. He has defended Verdun skilfully during the last eleven months. He will be succeeded by General Humbert.

(Continued on page 10.)

## NOTICES.

## G. TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 3" x 3".

C. Mc. I. MESER, Captain Superintendent of Police.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

## "COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

## "WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG, 168 Des Voeux Road, Con. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN, 91 Des Voeux Road, West.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS		
10.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	EVENY 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to	12.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to	4.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to	9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.		
7.45 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVENY 15 MIN.
8.45 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.45 A.M. to	12.00 NOON.	15 MIN.
10.45 A.M. to	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M. to	2.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	4.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.45 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
4.45 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
6.45 P.M. to	9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
SUNDAYS		
Extra Car at midnight.		
EXTRA CARS		
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, 168 Des Voeux Road, Central.		
"Feast and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained at the Company's Office. No ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptoir order representing Bank Notes."		
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON.		

## SATURDAYS

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## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Later.  
General Sarrail distinguished himself in the battle of Mame, by the defence of Troyon against the Crown Prince's furious and repeated attacks. He has defended Verdun skilfully during the last eleven months. He will be succeeded by General Humbert.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

### FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnechie at the Union Church yesterday morning.

**Text:** Isaiah 10. 5. "Ho Assyrian, the rod of Mine anger, the staff in whose hand is Mine indignation." The Assyrian who is thus apostrophised was threatening Jerusalem after having swept over surrounding nations like a destroying wave, and with as little compunction, making his name a byword for ruthlessness in the ancient world. He claimed to be God's instrument in chastising other peoples, and the claim is admitted, though not in the way he regarded it in his vainglorious self-esteem. There is nothing which requires more humanity from any nation than the belief that it has been selected by God for some task in relation to others. When a nation becomes highly convinced of its excellence and its mission to inferior mankind it is on the likely road to severe humiliation, and to becoming unfit to serve God's purposes in any higher sense than that of being a mere instrument in His hands. He who makes too sure of his position as a light to lighten the Gentiles is likely to degenerate at best into a rod to chastise them. To-day we are in the midst of events which are widely recognised as representing on one side of them chastisements from God. Their immediate source may lie in human perversity and ambition but that is not to say that the great Ruler of nations has nothing to do with them or leaves them to work out their wild consequences as they may. We ourselves stand, as we believe in a just cause, yet who does not admit that our nation stood in need of some fiery trial to brace and cleanse it from evils which were growing rank? The same is freely admitted amongst our great continental Allies. A French publicist of standing, M. Wilfrid Morod, said in an address shortly after the outbreak of the war, "Our nation offered some alarming symptoms, of anaemia, and even of degeneracy. Philosophers, educationists, statesmen, noted with alarm the distressing progress of tuberculosis, alcoholism, gambling and debauchery, and lawless individualism impatient of all discipline, social or religious. Moreover the French people appeared resigned to their own declension in numbers. They gave more work to the makers of coffins than to manufacturers of cradles." The speaker affirmed that the outbreak of war had wrought a radical revolution, arresting intemperance, gambling and crime, and causing "an awakening of the religious sentiment, the thoughtful silence of militant freethought." In the case of Russia we find a people who had begun to prosper socially and industrially because before going forth to meet the enemy abroad they had had the courage to tackle weaknesses at home. That Russia is on the way to social, moral and political reform is as certain as any such thing can be, and the work will be deepened and confirmed by the severe vicissitudes of that Eastern campaign which we all watch so anxiously. A nation sobered and self-controlled as Russia is to-day will not be panic stricken nor turned from its purpose by temporary reverses. Looking to our own land our enemies had believed us wholly decadent, holding only the tradition and semblance of real power. They were mistaken, but there had been ominous signs and unhealthy symptoms. Our pride of liberty had been growing rank. People were growing more and more impatient of restraint or discipline of any kind. Work, which is the lot of man, was widely regarded as only an impediment to be got out of the way as lightly as possible. The real energy of life

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But our country will come out of its fiery trial with its unrighteous subdued and its distracted elements hammered into unity beneath the rod which God does not spare from those He cares about and whom He would shape to His uses. That is compensation for the losses and sorrow which have fallen on our generation, and future centuries will show that the price was not too high for the blessing received. In the light of these principles what of the claim of our enemy that he is the chosen instrument of God? This appears to be a dominant idea in Germany itself, from which country, unhappily, we hear no confessions of shortcoming, no admission that the war is in any sense a calamity which the nation has even partially deserved or brought upon itself. So far as we have materials for judging it is believed that the Almighty Ruler of nations is entirely satisfied with Germany, sees nothing in her which needs correction, and has charged her with the chastisement of the other inferior peoples. "Among all the nations of the earth," says one of their newspapers, and the utterance is typical, "the Germans are always, relatively, the best. God has chosen Germany and Austria as His instrument, in a way as His police, to correct other peoples placed on a lower plane." It seems a pity to make so free with the name of God, so sure of one's acceptance with Him, and one's superiority to other people. But, that apart, let the nation which claims a God-given charge to chastise the other nations look to itself, lest it become nothing more than at the best the mere rod of His anger, to be broken in the using. Some of us believe that the Ruler of nations has better work for Germany than that of policemen and superior persons, and that the chastisement of the war will fit her for it. But let us see in any case that we make our own calling and election sure. What these are one would like to believe are not misstated in the greeting which came from Italy on the anniversary of the declaration of war: "To England, wise mother and instructor of the savage and lesser peoples." That is better than being a police to correct one's inferiors; let us seek to be worthy of the high and happy work of mothering, and training others who have not had our advantages in the race of life.

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(Continued from Saturday.)

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Of this at least I am certain, that if the men who control the German Government and who caused this terrible war nearly eleven months ago could have foreseen the position in which they stand to-day the decision would have been different, and the world would have had peace.

"Victory will come, but it will not come of itself. We have got to win it, and the whole nation has got to win it."

tage of the facilities offered for subscribing to the Loan.

Mr. Chaplin wished every success to the Chancellor's great patriotic appeal.

Sir Thomas Whittaker said one result of the new Loan would be to send down all other securities, which would be a serious thing for the country and for the banks.

Mr. Lough urged the Government to meet a larger proportion of the expense of the war by increased taxation.

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Mr. McKenna, replying later on the debate, said as to the limit of the loan, the only figure he could put in was the maximum which would cover everything, and that would be not far short of £1,000 millions.

He did not expect to get that amount, and he really did not want as much as that. As to the suggestion for increased taxation, it was far better to take one step at a time. The present generation were contributing a good deal, and they all realised if the war continued fresh taxation must be imposed.

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The lists for application will be closed on or before the 10th July. Allotments will be made on application, and the lists will not be closed earlier than the date named unless the applications have reached a point which we consider sufficient to meet our requirements. But our requirements are great, and nothing but a great appeal to our financial resources, stimulated by the most earnest sense of patriotism, will enable us to obtain the money. I would have those who have the means to subscribe, and those who can obtain the means to subscribe by curtailing part of their customary expenditure, to remember that every effort they make now is an effort which is not only necessary to enable us to carry on the war, but will bear very great fruit in enabling us to maintain our financial position when the war is over.—(cheers.)

That is an aspect of the question which we must not overlook—(hear, hear). However long the war may last, there is a future, and we do not want to see ourselves crippled in that future by our own neglect of the rules of prudence and economy while the war is being carried on (cheers).

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### NOT GREEDY, BUT—

Modest German Territorial Demands.

Paris, June 24.—The Berne correspondent of the *Humanité* telegraphs that the chief industrial and agrarian leagues in Germany have addressed a petition to Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, in which they demand the creation of a Colonial Empire, the annexation of Belgium, and annexation of territory in France and Russia as follows:

French territory as far as the Somme, comprising the basins of the Brie and the Pas de Calais, the line of the Meuse, and the fortresses of Belfort and Verdun, the French coast comprised in the Pas de Calais Department, and the mining area of Northern France.

In Russia, annexation of the Baltic Provinces and certain territory west of Silesia.

Both France and Russia must also pay large indemnities.

### "BLAST THE GERMANS."

The Poster that made the King Laugh.

We print the poster which was displayed in the Barrow Works of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, on the occasion of the Royal visit: "Blast the Germans not by Words but by work."

Sir John French, writing on *Neuve Chapelle*, states:

"Loss and waste of life can be shortened and lessened. . . . but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary. I am confident that this is the only means."

Work and make Ammunition! Blast the Germans out of the trenches and so save your pal's life.

### KITCHENER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Happy Returns for Happy Recruits.

A special recruiting procession in honour of Earl Kitchener's birthday took place on June 24. Seven thousand Territorials of the various Battalions of the London Regiment marched from outside the Houses of Parliament around the South-Western area and returned to Trafalgar-square, where a big meeting was held.

Three bands supplied the music for the procession, two marching in front and one behind. Scores of men walked along the pavements handing out bills, and in many cases capturing recruits. The bills appealed for five thousand men for London Territorial Regiments to fill up the gaps at the front. Every recruit who joined—and there was a large number—once fell into his place in the ranks and wore a paper armband on which were the words in red letters: "Kitchener's Birthday Recruit."

With the troops lined up and listening to the speeches, Trafalgar square presented an animated scene.

### RED CROSS FIRED ON.

Austrian Treachery Against Italy.

Venice, June 21.—While some Austrian officers have displayed chivalrous generosity towards Italian wounded, many examples of disloyalty and deception are also reported. On several occasions the white flag has been hoisted, only to induce the Italians to advance without cover, when they are fired on. Red Cross ambulances have also been repeatedly fired on.

By means of this treacherous system of warfare two Italian soldiers were killed, and one officer, and several soldiers were wounded yesterday, while advancing on Rovereto.

### MR. ROBERT LANSING.

(Continued from Saturday.)

My first momentary impression of an elderly man disappeared completely before I had been with him ten minutes. A man with white hair, white clothes, white shoes and a black necktie starts by looking elderly. But when you have had the chance of watching a pair of large, bright blue eyes gathering in everything in sight and disclosing nothing, when you have noted a firm, straight-lipped mouth above a square chin which does not beg at the knees—if I may use an indefensible expression which every one will understand—you get the true vision of a man young, vigorous, alert.

In manner Mr. Lansing is composed itself. He speaks without gesture, almost without moving his lips. I should describe him as impulsive were it not that his smile discloses too much kindness, too much humour than ever went to the make-up of a man who was not humane and sensitive. Wants to See Ty Cobb Play Ball!

"I do feel the need of exercise," said the Secretary when he had signed the last paper, "but I simply can't get any. I used to play golf every day—except Sunday, of course—but since the war began I haven't had six games and not one since last October. I can't even spare the time to walk to the office.

"I have almost forgotten what the word vacation means, but when I did take them I used to spend a month or six weeks every year at Henderson Harbour on Lake Ontario, where I have a cottage, black bass fishing. Before I took to golf and fishing my favourite outdoor games were football and lawn tennis.

"There is one thing I'm looking forward to, and that is to see Ty Cobb play with the Detroiters when they come to Washington, for a real baseball game makes up for a good deal.

"But as a matter of fact, apart from dining out and going to the theatre once in a while, I get most of my recreation from reading. For many years my serious reading has been chiefly along the lines of political history, political science and government.

"My hobby, however, is the etymological study of the English language. I have read the whole of Chaucer four times, not so much for the matter as for the words, and I find an endless interest in going through Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.' I don't mean to say that a knowledge of the derivation of words is so very important in itself, but it has the most intimate relation, in my opinion, to the writing of good English, and by good English I mean clear, simple English written with a due regard to the precise meaning of every word you employ."

"And if you ever find time to read, apart from your nightly soporific," I asked, "to whom do you go just for mere pleasure?"

Enjoys Reading Colonial Documents.

"Well, I like Parkman and Macaulay and Thackeray and Gibbon, and some of Carlyle; but I can't say that I get more genuine enjoyment anywhere than I do in the Colonial Documents of New York, especially when they deal with the 'Iroquois' Indians, in whose history I have always felt the greatest interest."

"It was getting late. I felt that nothing but the extreme courtesy of my companion prevented him from showing how bored he was. I would try a humorous story before putting my last question.

"Did you ever meet Mr. Gladstone?" I inquired.

"Never," said Mr. Lansing. "Perhaps you will allow me to tell you rather a good story about him: it is a clever piece of characterization, though I can't think what brings it to my mind at this moment."

### KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 21.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from the Chinese Consul of Peking \$15,000.00.

T. T. from Samarang \$4,000.00.

T. T. from Kuala Lumpur \$3,000.00.

T. T. from the Chinese merchants of Lumpur \$2,044.39.

Mr. Tse Mong Chi \$1,000.00.

Per Mr. Lau Ying Wah of the Kwan Tak Girls School of Tain Shan in Huungshan District \$324.20.

Chinese staff, relatives and friends of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. \$417.20.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Quinhoo \$300.00.

20 Subscribers of \$10 each \$200.00.

Per Mr. Frank Smith of the Kowloon Customs Standard Oil Co. of New York \$100.00.

Asiatic Petroleum Co. \$100.00.

28 Subscribers of \$3 each \$84.00.

The following subscribed, \$50.00:—Cheong Lee Company, Kungmoon Customs Club, Mr. Frank Smith.

12 subscribers of \$4.14 each \$49.68.

9 subscribers of \$5.00 each \$45.00.

Kung Shan Tong \$41.42.

4 subscribers of \$10 each \$40.00.

9 subscribers of \$4 each \$36.00.</p

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST, 9 1915.

### AVIATION AT SHATIN.

#### CHINESE FLYING MAN'S EXHIBITION.

##### Captain Tom Gunn's Successful Flights.

If local European enthusiasm did not reach its possible maximum over the flying exhibitions given by the well-known Chinese aviator Captain Tom Gunn on Saturday and Sunday, there could be no room for doubt as to how the Chinese regarded it. On Saturday there was the counter-attraction offered by the gymkhana, but yesterday huge crowds, containing a fair sprinkling of Europeans, assembled at Shatin. Some idea as to the number of people present may be gained from the fact that the railway alone took from three to four thousand people from Hongkong and Kowloon, on the second day.

From a flying man's point of view Saturday was undoubtedly the better day of the two, and even that was none too favourable. Nevertheless the aviator succeeded in making five flights, and on one of these, he rose to a height of 5,800 feet. After the second flight he intimated his willingness to take a passenger, and a local boy Scout, a son of Mr. Cooke of the King Edward Hotel, was the first volunteer. The little lad far from showing any sign of fear made it quite clear that he was out for enjoyment; and the good time which he had, inspired others with confidence—so much so that the next to accept Gunn's offer was a Chinese lady, and she was followed by a Chinese doctor.

Yesterday the currents were even less promising than on Saturday and it was feared by the spectators that the aviator would not "go up." Gunn, however, was not to be daunted, and he entered upon a lengthy flight, eventually rising to a height only three hundred feet less than his record of the previous day. He remained for some three quarters of an hour in the air, following, for some distance, the long crest of the hill range, and then launching out towards the railway. In spite of the cross currents he hit the water as lightly as a bird. His second flight was a shorter one but, like his predecessors, it evoked the warmest admiration and applause.

Among the many interested spectators was Mr. Li Sut, private secretary to H. E. General Lung Chai-kwong, who brought a letter from the Governor General enclosing a handsome subscription towards the joint funds (the Overseas Aircraft and Floods Funds) with His Excellency's regrets at his being unable to be present.

The general impression is that Captain Gunn has more than proved himself an expert and intrepid flier, and Hongkong people will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing him in the air again.

### THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

During the week ended August 7, there has been one case of plague in Victoria and six outside, all fatal and all Chinese. There was but one case of diphtheria, fatal and Chinese. Of enteric fever there were seven cases, three in Victoria; two were Japanese, one British and the rest Chinese—one was imported and one was fatal. There was one case of puerperal fever, Chinese, not fatal, and one case of small-pox, Chinese, fatal, not in Victoria.

**The Health of Mrs Dewar.**  
Major and Mrs. A. R. J. Dewar, of Karribee, arrived in Hongkong by the ss. Yasaki Maru, and on arrival the health of Mrs. Dewar was such as it was thought advisable to send her to the Peak Hospital, we are informed.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

### MARINE COURT.

#### Coxswain Fined for Refusing to Stop.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Chan Kit Tong, master of steam launch Lee Heung, who was defended by Mr. B. C. Faithful, was charged by P. C. Edward Wills, with unlawfully failing to cease the engines of his vessel when passing through the entrance of the Yaumati Refuge at 9.30 p.m., and with unlawfully carrying 15 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the harbour on the 3rd inst. P. C. Wills said he was on duty at 9.30 p.m. on August 3 when he saw the defendant coming through the Typhoon Refuge entrance going towards Hongkong. He called to the defendant to stop by flashing his light, but no notice was taken of the call and the launch proceeded at full speed through the entrance. Witness went straight alongside the Yaumati Ferry Wharf and found out that the vessel that had left was the Lee Heung.

French Enter Alsace.  
It is reported from Paris that the French have occupied Re and Moyen Vie, in Alsace-Lorraine.  
Official Press Bureau.  
An official Press Bureau is being established to-day to supply Naval and Military news.  
Relief of Distress.  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Treasurer of the National Relief Fund, makes an eloquent appeal for funds for the relief of distress occasioned by the war.  
Italy Refuses to Fight.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that extraordinary Austro-German pressure continues to seek to induce Italy to fight, but she has firmly refused, rejecting promises of territorial aggrandisement and pointing out that the nation would not permit war with England and France. Despite restrictive measures, demonstrations are taking place everywhere in Italy. Speeches acclaim the union of the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

Martial Law at Home.  
The House of Commons has passed a Bill subjecting the country to martial law, though not including the death sentence on persons communicating with the enemy, interfering with the means of communication etc.  
In the Midst of Peace!  
The Kaiser, in a Proclamation, says:—"In the midst of peace our enemies have surprised us. We will resist to the last breath of man and horse, and fight out the struggle, even against a world of enemies."

German Cavalry Division Practically Annihilated.  
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that a German Cavalry Division succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, when it was fallen on by Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lt.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. State.

Resignations.  
Sapper L. A. Hyndman is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7.8.15.

Signalling.

Provided that sufficient members signify their wish to join classes of instruction in signalling for members of units other than the Right Section M. G. Co. and the Signalling Section will be held as follows:

Morse Lamp Class. Under Sgt. Major Blair. Mondays & Wednesdays 9 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. at Murray Parade Ground. Semaphore Flag Class. Under Sgt. Silas Mondays & Wednesdays 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Morse Flag Class. Under Corp. Lawrence Tuesdays & Thursdays 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Names of candidates should be sent to Officers Commanding Companies or Sections at once, to be forwarded to Headquarters Parades.

Parade for Tuesday, 10th instant—5.30 p.m. R. Corps of Engineers Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Squad Drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sgt. Major Hisby, 5.30 p.m. All recruits (including latest joined) of Right Section M. G. Co. who have not been passed out

Squad Drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Biddell, 74th Punjabis, at Headquarters.

Photographs of the Flying at Shatin.

Lee Cheung succeeded in getting some excellent photographs of Captain Tom Gunn's flights at Shatin on Saturday and Sunday.

Received with Thanks.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a parcel of books and magazines forwarded by Mr. G. Alan Dalton for the use of the local troops.

Photographs of the Flying at Shatin.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 12th inst. Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

### CANTON NEWS.

#### (From Our Own Correspondent).

The New Civil Governor, Chang Ming-chin, the new Civil Governor, arrived in Canton on the 5th and assumed control of his office the following day. He has made no changes in the personnel of the subordinate officials, reserving such considerations for a future date. It is judicious of the times and manners to say that he brought with him an escort of two regiments from Kwang-si.

New Kwangtung Hospital. Kwangtung is about to build a \$50,000 hospital in the Old City. Ex-Governor Li subscribed \$10,000 for that purpose and the remainder of the necessary funds has been raised. Dr. Loui Yau, whose medical knowledge was obtained in America, has been appointed Medical Superintendent. The present Police Hospital on the Bund will be abolished and the patients cared for in the new hospital.

Strike at the Mint. On the 5th the workmen at the Canton mint went out on a strike. Their complaint is that, during the flood, their pay was stopped while that of their overseers went on as usual. They strengthen their demand by saying that the workmen in the Electric Co., the Water Works, and the Telephone Exchange did not lose any time.

Tai Sha Tau's Boat. Although Shameen had about five feet of water during the flood, it is officially announced that at Tai Sha Tau there was but five inches of water on July 14 and three inches on the following day. On all other days there was no water at all. Even at that, it has been decided to raise the general level a foot higher in the hope of thus being forever safe from floods.

Monopolists and Taxation.

Several of the Canton merchants who have acquired monopolies of certain lines of trade have either resigned or begged to be allowed to pay no taxes for a time since the flood. Business conditions were pretty badly demoralized and it will be some time before they are normal again.

### OUSTING THE GERMANS.

#### Enemy Capital in Russia Sequestrated.

Petrograd, June 21.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the Petrograd Electric Light Company, founded in 1886, is worked with German capital, and that the management of the company shall be taken over by the Russian Government.

A similar decision has been taken with regard to the Electro-Peregrata Company, of Moscow.

The Council of Ministers has approved the new regulation in regard to the passports of foreign subjects. In addition to the visa of the Russian authorities, a photograph of the owner and certificate of origin must be appended.

#### Crown Land Sale.

This afternoon at the P.W.D. land Lot No. 2,138 Conduit Road was offered for public auction and was bought at the upset price of \$4,200, by Mr. A. R. Raven for Mr. Limkok Yip. The annual crown rent is \$104.

#### Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night, Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Wright. On duty to-morrow night, Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill. On duty 11th inst. No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty, and four members of Signalling Section. Officer on duty, Capt. Scott. Orderly Officer until 12th instant, Lieut. Dibby. Orderly Sergeant until 12th instant, Sergt. Silas.

## THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

**ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.**  
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.  
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.  
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.  
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.  
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.  
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.  
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.  
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.  
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, France, and others general mobilisation.  
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.  
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.  
Aug. 5—England at war.  
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.  
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.  
Aug. 17—British land in France.  
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.  
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.  
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.  
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.  
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulsanne.  
Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.  
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsin-tung.  
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.  
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.  
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.  
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.  
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.  
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.  
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.  
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.  
Sept. 23—Indian troops land at Marseilles.  
Sept. 23—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.  
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.  
Oct. 6—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.  
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.  
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.  
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.  
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Flavre.  
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.  
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.  
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.  
Oct. 24—Ten days battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.  
Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

## NOTICE

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.  
"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.  
STOCKED IN HONGKONG  
In many artistic tins. Tint Cards on application.

**WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.**  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building.

Tel. 763

## HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.  
Anderson S. E. Hector J.  
Bain Mr. & Mrs. D. Joseph E. M.  
Bain H. Murray Joseph S. M.  
Belliois, X. E. R. Jones M. T.  
Bouman G. C. Lauriston O.  
Baring J. H. Longfield S.  
Bridges H. Layseca C.  
Bell F. N. McMurray D.  
Cheetham H. Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O.  
D'Almada Castro Mehta B. K.  
M. & Mrs. Merckli J.  
D'Almada Castro McNeill L. D.  
Mis. Neighbour W. R.  
D'Almada Castro Ormiston J.  
Master Owen A. R.  
Dowley W. A. Poll D.  
Duffy Miss M. E. Pitcher A. J.  
Davis M. & Mrs. F. Phillips Miss F.  
Ehrenfeld H. E. Phillips Master D.  
French Capt. & Mrs. Phillips Mrs. A.  
E. M. Reay, Miss F.  
French Master Ray, E. H.  
Fitzwilliams D. G. H. Ross R. G.  
Falconer Mrs. Mrs. Reed Mrs. C.  
P. J. Square Miss A.  
Gould M. & Mrs. J. Smith W. H.  
Gibb J. Sorby V.  
Goulburn V. Smith Mrs. A. G.  
Goodrich O. L. Shirley Dr. R. E.  
Hall Mr. & Mrs. B. Stullif Mrs. E.  
Hewitt Hon. M. A. White F. W.  
Hall W. White Mr. & Mrs.  
Handbail Mr. & Mrs. H. L. H.  
W. A. Wood G. G.  
Horne R. Well Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Hamilton Mr. & Mrs. Wood Mrs. R. F.  
J. A. Wilkie J.  
Howitt C.  
King's College Hotel.  
Nielder B. E. Rawlinson R. J.  
Eulkin Miss D. Robertson M.  
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Mrs. J.  
Fulder H. E. Sache Mrs. G.  
Hardiman A. Sheldon M. & Mrs.  
Hegewarff Shelds A. L.  
Logan W. Singer, Mrs. Mrs. E.  
Luzbra J. H. van G. Percy Burn.  
Nixon F. C. Wilson M. J.  
  
Grand Hotel.  
Allen Mr. & Mrs. Lobo L.  
Ander J. C. Lobo P. J.  
Colin H. Lowder R.  
Crew A. B. Odner T.  
Dunrich A. Parry P. F. H.  
Grant J. Reynolds C. W.  
James B. Robertson D.  
Johnson W. Roome F. G.  
Johnson C. Thomas H. F.  
Klavir A. Tedd C. W.  
Laur G. W. Vedo V. D.  
Lockey W. H. Wright S. H.

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 2nd of August to Saturday the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

## NOTICE

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

## (British Section.)

## Capt. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

## SHOOTING—August 7th and 8th.

Special Trains will leave Kowloon at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 p.m. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

## ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE.

On August 7th and 8th the train leaving Kowloon at 5.15 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 5.20 will be cancelled.

The express train leaving Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. will set down passengers at Taipo, Fanling or Sheung Shui on notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving Kowloon at 11.25 and 2.12 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 3.00 will not stop at Shatin.

The train timed to leave Shum Chun at 3.10 and arrive at Kowloon at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58 p.m.

By order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.

Kowloon, 5th August, 1915.

## WHITEAWAY'S SUMMER SALE

Bargains in all Departments.

Have you tried Our "OATMEAL" Soap at 17 Cts. per Cake.



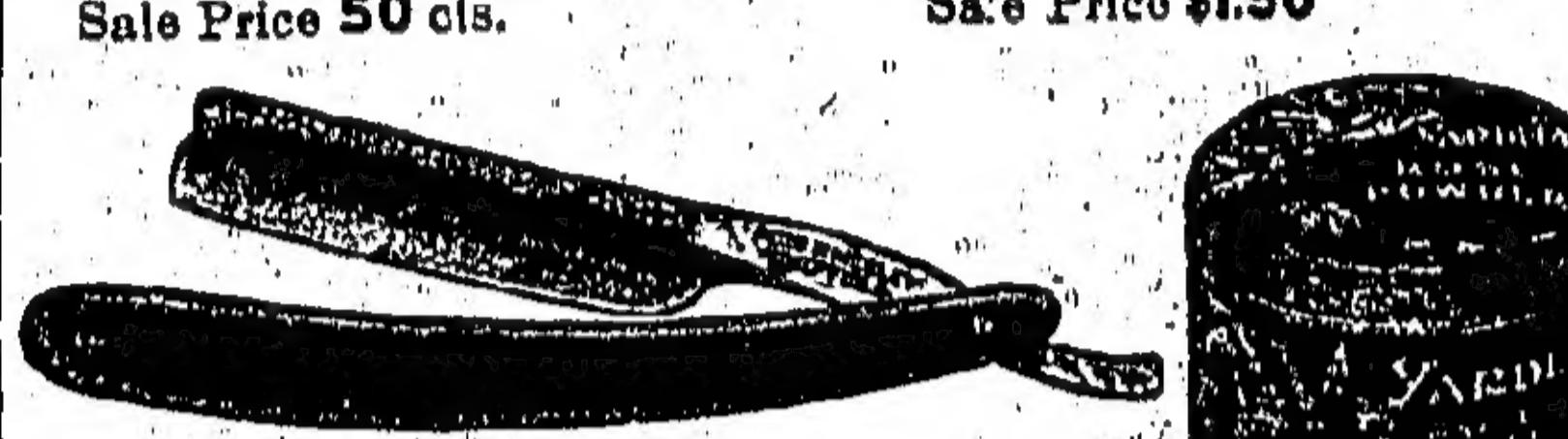
## YARDLEY'S

## LAVENDER WATER SOAP.

6 small cakes in a box. Very pleasant fragrance in the hot weather.

Usual Price \$1.75

Sale Price \$1.50



## THE MILITARY RAZOR.

By Ford and Medley, Sheffield.

Exceptional Value.

Usual Price \$1.35

Sale Price \$1.20

## YARDLEY'S ROSE OR VIOLET POWDER.

In tins with a small puff.

Usual Price 45 cts.

Sale Price 40 cts.



## YARDLEY'S SHAMPOO POWDERS.

7 in a box.

Usual Price 70 cts.

Sale Price 60 cts. a box.

In patent topped tins.

Usual Price 60 cts.

Sale Price 50 cts.

YARDLEY'S DENTAL POWDER.

In patent capped tins.

Usual Price 50 cts.

Sale Price 45 cts.



## CLEARING LINE

## OF PERFUMES.

## MILITARY BRUSHES.

The leather cases are slightly shop soiled.

Strong backed brushes with white bristles.

Usual Price \$2.50

Sale Price \$1.95

Many different scents

Usual Price \$1.50

Sale Price \$1.00

## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that I am resuming business as a Stock and Share Broker on my own account as from August 1st.

W. G. WORCESTER,  
16, Des Vœux Road,  
Hongkong.

31st July, 1915.

## NOTICE.

We have authorised Mr. Dudley Vaughan Steavenson to sign our firm name as a Partner from the First day of August, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON  
AND HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1915.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers. General Store

keepers and Shippers, Nos. 30 and

37, Hing Loong Street (Des Street) near

of Central Market. Telephone No. 316.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

G. R.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or

Indian desiring to leave the

Colony should apply in writing

for permission to do so to the

Captain Superintendent of Police,

at least 48 hours before the in-

tended hour of departure, giving

name, nationality, age, sex,

height and occupation of the

applicant, and stating the name

of the steamer or other vessel or

the hour of the train by which

the applicant wishes to leave.

Applicants should apply in person

for their passes at the Central

Police Station between the hours

of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to

4 p.m. daily.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godown where they will be

examined on 9th August at

9.30 a.m.

Claims against the

steamer must be presented within

10 days of arrival, otherwise they

will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case, what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be inter-

signed by—

J. ADDISON MATTHESON

&amp; CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915.

## NOTICES

## COMMERCIAL.

Tea.

Advices from Hankow to Jun. 19 report additional settlements of first crop tea of 27,000 half chests, ranging from Tls. 314 for inferior whole leaf Shantem to Tls. 60 for choice Ichang. Further arrivals of Ichang were estimated at 4,300 half chests. The arrival of second crop Ninghows began as early as June 19, but very few were shown until a week later, when fine to finest realized Tls. 45, the small supply of this grade soon advanced prices Tls. 2; quality is barely up to the average and compares unfavourably with last year's crop. Settlements amounted to 12,800 half chests at Tls. 41 to Tls. 48 for Ninghows, and Tls. 30 to Tls. 45 for Mengding and Kui-kiang packings. Second crop Keemuns were produced on a much larger scale than in previous years, 14,000 half chests have already arrived, of which 12,000 realized Tls. 42 to Tls. 49. The quality is better than last year but not up to the standard of first crop teas at a similar cost. Second crop Hankow tea began arriving on June 27, and opened at Tls. 34 for a Wonkai, against Tls. 18 last year. A settlement of Nibkasee followed at Tls. 38, and Towyuen at Tls. 44, against last year Tls. 21 for a much better Towyuen. Settlements continued for a time on this basis, but at the close showed signs of weakness. Quality generally is inferior to that of last year, and the proportion of rough stalky tea is unusually large. Besides the unattractive appearance of the leaf, there is considerable evidence of rain damage. Prices paid since the opening were as follows:—Towyuen Tls. 40 to Tls. 46; Oufaas Tls. 30; to Tls. 48; Chong-sowkais Tls. 40 to Tls. 45; Oopacks Tls. 33 to Tls. 41; Oonams Tls. 33 to Tls. 40; Shantems Tls. 32 to Tls. 35; and broken leaf tea Tls. 28 to Tls. 31. Arrives 126,000 half chests, and settlements amount to 102,000 half chests. The total crop is estimated at 250,000 half chests.

## Rubber.

Messrs. Gathrie & Co.'s report on the Singapore rubber market of July 14, gives the following details:—The promise of high prices indicated by the exceptional demand experienced last week and the further rise advised from the other side was not fulfilled at the sale held to-day, values generally being lower than at the last auction. The highest price paid for fine ribbed smoked sheet was \$127, a decline of \$3. Fine pale crepe touched \$140 but this figure was paid for one lot only the average value being about \$136. Plain smoked sheet was \$1 down at \$129. The only grade to show any improvement was unsmoked sheet, \$128 being paid for this description. The lower grades with the exception of bare crepe shered in the general depression. Among the scraps, pressed and loose marked declined \$2 and \$1 respectively while virgin was unchanged. The quantity catalogued viz.: 270 tons was easily a record but only about 100 tons changed hands. The following was the course of values:—

In S'pore, stg equivalent p.p.p. lent per lb. \$ in London

Sheet fine ribbed smoked... 135 137 2/7 2/7  
fair to good... 135 137 2/7 2/7

ribbed... 127-133 2/5 2/7  
plain smoked... 127-129 2/5 2/6  
unsmoked... 128-128 2/4 2/5

Crepe fine pale... 135-140 2/5 2/8  
good pale... 128-134 2/5 2/7  
fine brown... 126-129 2/5 2/6

good brown... 121-125 2/5 2/5  
dark... 116-121 2/3 2/4

bark... 104-118 2/9 2/3  
Soap virgin... 88-102 1/9 2/0

pressed... 99-100 1/11 2/-  
loose... 82-79 1/7 1/9

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS F.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK,	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest, 14th May, to now	Lowest, 14th May, to now	
<b>Banks.</b>									
H'kong & Sh'ng Banking Corp.	\$830 b. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	830	790	{ £2.3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	377 b. 10,000 £250 50	350 Dec.	305	Oct.	377 1/2	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	169 1/2 b. 10,000 £15 21	145 May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 13 1/2 p.c. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	\$930 b. 12,100 \$250 100	847 April	700	Oct.	\$930	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	\$240 ex 73	12,000 \$100 60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$157 b. 8,000 \$250 50	160 July	140	Oct.	157 1/2	130	\$9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$400 b. 20,000 \$250 50	395 Feb.	368 April	400	385	\$27 for 1913			
<b>Shipping.</b> (40 cts. b. x the re-									
C & M. S. S. Co., Ld.	11,000 \$450 50	10 Jan.	51 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	31 for 1906			
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	683 1/2 b. 20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14			
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ld.	20 b. 80,000 \$15 all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14.			
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	149 b. 60,000 £5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	152	96	{ Final of 6% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913			
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	88/- n.	106 Feb.	70 Sept.	89/6 x-div.	82 x-div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914			
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	\$36 1/2 b. 40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15			
<b>Refineries.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$132 sa. 20,000 \$100 all	96 Jan.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912			
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$46 b. 7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897			
<b>Mining.</b>									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	30/- b. 1,000,000 £1 all	41 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)			
Raub Australian Gold Min.	4.00 b. 200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909			
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	30/- b. 160,000 £1 all	39/6 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/5	32/-	1/ interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15			
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>									
H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ld.	\$79 sa. 60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914			
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	\$75 b. 50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914			
Sh'ng Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	55 b. 55,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	55	49 cum div.	Tls. 5 for 1913			
Sh'ng & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	92 b. 36,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914			
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
Anglo French Lands.	t. 94	13,000 t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	\$116 b. 20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	(\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14)			
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110 s. 50,000 \$100 all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov. 11 xdiv.	108	83	for year ending 30.6.15			
H'pree Estate & F. Co., Ld.	63.00 sa. 150,000 \$10 all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	6.10	45	cents for year 1914			
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	\$40 b. 6,000 \$50 t. 100	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914			
Shanghai Lands	t. 102 b. x div.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15			
West Point Building Co., Ld.	\$72 b. 12,500 \$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15			
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s. 10,000 \$100 all	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14			
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t. 170 b. 20,000 £50 all	138 July	125 May	176	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14			
H'kong Cotton Co.	\$7.40 b. 125,000 \$10 all	84 Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents 31/7/08			
Kung Yik	14.60 b. 75,000 £10 all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	14.60	13/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14			
Laou Kung Mow	87 b. 8,000 £100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	69 b	86	Tls. 12 for 1913			
Shanghai Cottons in Sh'ng	t. 101 b. 40,000 £50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14			
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>									
China Borneo Company, Ld.	\$10 b. 10,000 \$10 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914			
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	\$4 b. 10,000 \$5 all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06			
Do. (Spec. shares)	125 b. 50,000 \$1 all	—	—	—	—				
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8.70 b. 125,000 \$10 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914			
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	334 b. 40,000 £10 all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14			
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	81 b. 400,000 \$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914			
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	\$45 b. 60,000 \$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914			
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	185 b. 6,500 \$25 all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914			
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	\$28 b. 60,000 \$10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	25	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914			
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.20 b. 325,000 5/- all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914			
Langkawi	1.381 b. 250,000 £10 all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 1/2 1913			
Peak Tramway									

